

now proceed to a period of morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### JAMES DAVIS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I wish to say a word about the tragedy in New York. I knew James Davis quite well. I spoke at his inaugural. He doesn't live very far from me in Brooklyn. I will speak more about him tomorrow. But I just want to say that he was a wonderful man. He had a smile on his face a mile wide. He was so happy. After many tries, he was elected to the city council. His devotion to the people he represented and to his ideals was second to none. It was a terrible tragedy. We all regret it.

There is a sad face hanging over New York and America tonight. We pray for James, for his family, for his friends, and for everyone in his life who he touched.

#### IN REMEMBRANCE OF STROM THURMOND

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, shortly before Senator Thurmond retired from the Senate, I included a tribute in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on his long career. As the Senate notes his passing so soon after his retirement, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD my earlier remarks from September 24, 2002.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a colleague who has a career of public service that may never be matched again in the history of our country.

Strom Thurmond sits on the other side of the aisle in the Senate chamber but I consider him a friend with whom I have worked closely. I will miss him.

We often worked together in the field of antitrust laws. We worked together on the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993, the very first high technology bill signed by President Clinton, and to improve the protections against anticompetitive conduct in the Digital Performance Rights in Sound Recordings Act.

Senator Thurmond has been a legislator. I must admit that when Senator Thurmond and I have worked together, it has raised some eyebrows. Whenever we introduced legislation together, he and I fondly remarked that the bill was either a brilliant piece of drafting or one of us had not read it.

Needless to say, there have been many occasions when Strom and I sat on opposite sides of an issue. Even though there were issues about which we felt deeply, Senator Thurmond always conducted himself with the utmost integrity. Strom has always told the Senate how he felt and did so with the people of South Carolina first and foremost in his mind.

Senator Thurmond has always been a gentleman. His warmth and kindness one afternoon in the Senate Dining Room framed what has to be one of the strangest meetings of all times in that venue. In 1994, I invited Jerry Garcia and the Grateful Dead to join me for lunch in the dining room. As we sat down for lunch, Senator Thurmond entered

the room and came over to say hello. I took the opportunity to introduce him to Jerry. It was quite a meeting of cultures.

Besides our devotion to the Senate, I share with Senator Thurmond the distinction of being from a State that has provided the Senate Judiciary Committee with three Chairmen over the history of the Committee. South Carolina and Vermont each have had three Senators who have chaired the Committee.

I have learned much from the senior Senator from South Carolina. Let me share with you one additional aspect of Senator Thurmond's legacy to the Senate as he completes this term and retires from office. In addition to all his longevity records and legislative achievements and buildings named for him, there is something else about him I will always remember.

When we hold hearings for Federal judges—and we have held a number this year—I am always careful to carry on a tradition that Senator Thurmond started. Senator Thurmond always reminded nominees for high office that it is essential to treat others with courtesy and respect. He always reminded nominees that the people and lawyers who appeared before them, whatever their position in the case, whether rich or poor, white or black, man or woman, whatever their religious or political affiliation, they are each and every one deserving of respect and fairness.

Senator Thurmond was right to remind judges—and even Senators—of that simple rule. It is another contribution he has made to all of us that will continue to serve us well.

Mr. President, as I said earlier, I will miss Strom Thurmond. He has been named President-Pro-Tempore Emeritus for good reason.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to mark the 50th anniversary of the American Political Science Association's congressional fellowship program. It is the oldest program on Capitol Hill designed to place professionals from a variety of backgrounds in Congress for 1 year. Since its modest beginning in 1953, APSA's congressional fellowship program has grown into the established and respected program that it is today.

The intent of the program is to immerse professionals in the legislative process of the U.S. Congress. These midcareer professionals are chosen by way of a careful selection process, go through a congressional orientation program, and participate in biweekly education seminars throughout their fellowships. These individuals come from academia, journalism, foreign countries, the health care field, and Federal Government. Each year, the selected fellows serve on congressional staffs and acquire "hands on" experience while gaining insight into the legislative process, politics, and public service. This unique opportunity enhances APSA fellows' knowledge of, and scholarship on, Congress and policy-making, which can only help improve public understanding of our Government. In turn, our constituents benefit by the expertise the fellows bring to Congress. More than 1,800 individ-

uals have participated in the program since its inception; today the average annual class consists of 40 to 45 fellows.

I would be remiss if I did not mention the fact that the Robert Wood Johnson Health Policy Fellowship program became affiliated with APSA in 1974. This prestigious fellowship program, which is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and is administered by the Institute of Medicine, enables midcareer health care professionals to experience the intersection of policy and politics first hand. It is an invaluable interaction from which we all benefit; my office benefits from the expertise these professionals bring to Congress, while the fellows return to their professions and their communities with a better understanding of the policy process.

Over the years, I have been pleased to host a number of APSA and RWJ fellows who have provided unique insights and capabilities and have helped me in making important differences in the lives of Utahns in areas such as health care, tax, economic, and natural resource policy. I am grateful to have had the opportunity to share in this program, and I commend APSA for initiating the program 50 years ago. I hope it will continue for many years to come.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the American Political Science Association, APSA, Congressional Fellowship Program.

The APSA Fellowship Program is a highly selective, nonpartisan legislative working experience that provides fellows with "hands-on" experience as legislative assistants on personal or committee staff. Founded in 1953, the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program helps to expand the knowledge and awareness of Congress to professionals from academia, journalism, health care, foreign countries, and government agencies. It enables fellows to observe and participate in the inner workings of Congress and the policy-making process. In doing so, fellows gain a greater appreciation for and knowledge of the policymaking process. Overall, the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program offers an enriching experience for its participants by providing a 3-week orientation program, allowing fellows to select their own placements, and conducting ongoing seminars throughout the fellowship period.

I have been fortunate to host four APSA fellows. In 2000, Hanna Marter, a Federal fellow from the Central Intelligence Agency joined my staff to work on health issues. In 2002, Joyce Iutovitch, an American Sociological Association fellow, worked in my office on education issues, and Deborah Wolf, a Federal agency fellow from the Food and Drug Administration, worked on health care issues. Currently, Susan Dimock, an American Sociological Association fellow, is serving on my staff working on health care issues. APSA